

width of the capitulum, but in some of the other characters mentioned by Pilsbry it seems to be quite distinct. The basal width of the capitulum is relatively greater, the basal margin of the scutum appears to be at right angles to the chord of the ocelluent margin, the carina is straighter, and the width of its upper part is about one-sixth of its length. No details are given as to the appendages.

L.—*On new Hymenoptera of the Family Evaniidæ in the British Museum.* By ROWLAND E. TURNER, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

Hyptiogaster rufa, Westw.

Fœnus rufus, Westw. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (1) vii, p. 537 (1841). ♂;
Westw. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (2) i, p. 222 (1851). ♀.

Hyptiogaster macrochela, Kieff. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, lxxx, p. 180
(1911). ♂.

Hyptiogaster arenicola, sp. n.

♀. Ferruginea; vertice fascia transversa nigra; valvulis terebræ nigris, tertio apicali flavidulis; alis hyalinis, venis fuscis, stigmatate ferrugineo.

Long. 14–16 mm.; terebræ long. 6 mm.

♂. Feminæ similis, vertice fronteque nigris.

Long. 16–17 mm.

♀. Head fairly large, broader than the thorax; the posterior margin distinctly raised and broadly emarginate, separated from the eyes by a distance equal to about one-third of their length. Vertex and front coarsely punctured-rugose; the face below the antennæ less coarsely punctured-rugose, punctured in the middle; a triangular tubercle between the antennæ. Clypeus somewhat shining, microscopically punctured, with sparse larger punctures intermingled, the apical margin almost straight. Second joint of the flagellum a little longer than the third, more than four times as long as the first; posterior ocelli separated from each other by a distance equal to two-thirds of the length of the second joint of the flagellum, a little nearer to the eyes than to each other. Neck short; pronotum not produced at the angles; thorax coarsely rugose; the mesonotum distinctly margined both anteriorly and laterally, the anterior margin straight; pleuræ less coarsely rugose; median segment rugose-reticulate

without a sulcus; hind coxæ indistinctly transversely striated, with punctures between the striæ. Abdomen a little less than twice as long as the head and thorax combined; terebra half as long again as the petiole. Hind metatarsus not abnormally thickened, equal in length to the four apical tarsal joints; tarsal ungues normal.

♂. Second joint of the flagellum five times as long as the first.

Hab. Yallingup, S.W. Australia (*Turner*), December 1913–January 1914.

This is very near *H. rufa*, Westw., but has the terebra very distinctly shorter, only 6 mm. as compared with 8 mm. in *H. rufa*.

Twelve males and eight females taken flying low over sand.

Hyptiogaster asymmetrica, sp. n.

♀. Fusco-ferruginea, plerumque nigro-suffusa; alis saturate hyalinis; venis fuscis, basi testaceis; terebra recurvata, haud exserta.

♂. Feminæ similis.

Long., ♀ 18, ♂ 20 mm.

♀. Head a little broader than the thorax, the posterior margin raised and widely emarginate; posterior ocelli as far from the eyes as from each other, and as far from the eyes as from the posterior margin of the head. Vertex opaque, sparsely but rather deeply punctured; front and ocellar region coarsely punctured-rugose, face finely rugulose; clypeus minutely and closely punctured; the mandibles coarsely punctured at the base, smooth at the apex. Second joint of the flagellum four times as long as the first, equal to the combined length of the third and fourth, which are subequal; a strong carina between the antennæ not reaching the anterior ocellus. Neck very short; pronotum not produced at the angles; mesonotum coarsely transversely rugose, the anterior margin straight; a narrow, slightly depressed area in the middle of the anterior margin not extending as far as the middle of the middle lobe, this depression is transversely striated. Scutellum rugose, with one or two transverse striæ; pleuræ closely and finely punctured and clothed with very delicate whitish pubescence; median segment transversely rugulose, without a sulcus; hind coxæ finely transversely striated. Hind metatarsus broad, as long as the three following joints, the three basal joints of the hind tarsi strongly asymmetrical, the outer lobe of the third joint

reaching beyond the apex of the fourth, all the joints much longer than broad, unguis normal. On the sides of the abdomen are oblique bands of whitish pubescence. The terebra is recurved and does not extend beyond the apex of the abdomen. Base of the petiole very finely transversely rugulose.

♂. Very similar to the female, but the joints of the hind tarsi are not so strongly asymmetrical, the outer lobe of the third joint does not extend as far as the apex of the fourth. The abdomen is longer and more slender than in the female.

Hab. Yallingup, S.W. Australia (Turner), October 1913; eight males and fourteen females.

The asymmetrical hind tarsi show an approach to those of *Hemifœnus brevithorax*, Kieff., but the joints are broader and less strongly asymmetrical than in that species. I cannot regard *Hemifœnus* as a good genus; *H. brevithorax* appears to differ less from the section of *Hyptiogaster* to which the present species belongs, which seems to be the typical group, than that section differs from the section of *H. rufa*, Westw.

Hyptiogaster inæqualis, sp. n.

♀. Ferruginea, macula circum ocellos, mesonotoque fascia longitudinali nigris; alis hyalinis, venis ferrugineis; terebra recurvata, haud exserta.

Long. 10-11 mm.

♀. Head narrowed behind the eyes; the posterior margin raised and strongly emarginate, separated from the eyes by a distance equal to nearly half their length. Vertex and face almost smooth, subopaque; the front strongly convex in the middle, with a longitudinal carina from between the antennæ nearly reaching the anterior ocellus; on each side of the carina the front is very finely rugulose. Posterior ocelli as far from the eyes as from each other. Second joint of the flagellum nearly five times as long as the first, very little shorter than the third and fourth combined. Mesonotum coarsely rugose, rounded anteriorly, with two short longitudinal carinæ from near the middle of the anterior margin; pronotum not produced at the angles; scutellum transversely rugose-striate; pleuræ minutely punctured; median segment punctured-rugose; hind coxæ finely and closely punctured. Petiole as long as the four following segments combined, the terebra recurved and usually hidden, not reaching beyond the apex of the abdomen. Hind metatarsus longer than the three following joints, about twice as long as broad, the three intermediate joints as broad as long, not asymmetrical; the

apical joint slender, longer than the second and third combined, ungues of the hind tarsi almost as long as the apical joint of the tarsi, the other tarsal ungues small.

Hab. Yallingup, S.W. Australia (*Turner*): November and December 1913.

This belongs to the section of the genus in which the terebra is not exerted and is recurved. In this section the third and fourth joints of the flagellum are short, their combined length being scarcely if at all greater than that of the second joint. In the group of *rufa* and *humeralis*, in which the terebra is straight and exerted, the third and fourth joints of the flagellum are each almost as long as the second. Except in the presence of two discoidal cells instead of one, this species and its allies nearly approach typical *Pseudofenus* from New Zealand. American and Australian species with the neurulation of *Pseudofenus* are slender insects much more nearly allied to *Fenus*.

Hyptiogaster darwini, Westw.

Panus darwini, Westw. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (I) vii. p. 537 (1841). ♂.

Pseudofenus darwini, Kieff. Das Tierreich, xxx., Evaniidae, p. 211 (1912).

This belongs to *Hyptiogaster*, having two discoidal cells and the cubital vein springing from the basal nervure. A specimen from Darwin's collection, almost certainly the type, is in the British Museum, but the abdomen is lost.

Hyptiogaster nitidiuscula, sp. n.

♀. Brunneo-ferruginea; mesonoto nigro-suffuso, punctato, haud rugoso; alis hyalinis, venis fuscis; terebra recurvata, haud exserta.

♂. Feminae similis.

Long. 8-10 mm.

♀. Very similar to *H. inaequalis*, described above, but differs in the following points:—Less robust; front much less convex in the middle, the carina not as strongly raised, the front sparsely punctured. Second joint of the flagellum three and a half times as long as the first, as long as the third and fourth combined. Mesonotum deeply and strongly punctured, not rugose, the punctures distinctly separated. Ungues of the hind tarsi small as in the other tarsi, hind metatarsus a little longer than the three following joints combined, all the joints normal, longer than broad, only slightly asymmetrical.

Hab. Yallingup, S.W. Australia (*Turner*), December 1913.

Hyptiogaster minima, sp. n.

♀. Nigra, scutello basi, segmento mediano, propleuris, abdomine-que subtus fusco-ferrugineis; alis hyalinis, venis fuscis, stigmatibus ferrugineo; terebra recurvata, haud exserta.

Long. 4 mm.

♀. Head broader than the thorax, very finely and closely punctured, the front not convex, the frontal carina obsolete. Second joint of flagellum rather slender, two and a half times as long as the first, distinctly shorter than the third and fourth combined. Mesonotum short, much broader than long, finely and closely punctured, longitudinally depressed in the middle anteriorly, the depressed space finely transversely striated; pleuræ and scutellum finely and closely punctured; median segment very delicately transversely rugulose; hind coxæ smooth and shining. Tarsal unguis very small, tarsi slender; hind metatarsus as long as the four apical joints combined, not broadened, the joints of the hind tarsi not asymmetrical.

Hab. Mt. Wellington, Tasmania, 2300 ft. (Turner), January 1913; one female.

The neck is short and the thorax is quite as short as in *Hemifœnus brevithorax*, Kieff., but the structure of the hind tarsi is very different. The species is also much smaller and less robust. The absence of the frontal carina is also a point of agreement with *H. brevithorax*, and a point of difference from typical *Hyptiogaster*. *H. brevithorax* also occurs on Mt. Wellington in January.

Hyptiogaster floricola, sp. n.

♀. Nigra: coxis anticis subtus, tarsis anticis, mandibulis, pleuris in medio nigro-fasciatis, segmento-que mediano testaceis; alis hyalinis, venis fusco-ferrugineis; terebra recurvata, haud exserta.

♂. Feminae similis.

Long., ♂ ♀, 5-6 mm.

♀. Head much broader than the thorax; vertex smooth and shining, front closely and finely punctured, without a carina; front and clypeus subopaque, microscopically punctured. Second joint of the flagellum about three and a half times as long as the first, distinctly shorter than the third and fourth combined. Posterior ocelli a little further from each other than from the eyes, and a little further from the hind margin of the head than from each other. Pronotum not produced at the angles, mesonotum as long as broad, rounded at the anterior angles, coarsely rugose, transversely

rugose-striate anteriorly; scutellum rugose; pleuræ minutely punctured; median segment rugulose; hind coxæ very delicately transversely striated. All the tarsal ungues small; hind metatarsus longer than the three following joints, but shorter than the four apical joints combined, the joints slender and symmetrical.

Hab. Kalamunda, S.W. Australia (*Turner*), February.

A long series taken on blossom of *Eucalyptus calophylla*.

Differs from the nearly allied *H. minima* described above in the colour of the pleuræ and median segment, in the larger size, the sculpture of the head and thorax, and the longer and narrower mesonotum, also in the proportion of the joints of the flagellum and other details.

Pseudofœnus crassipes, Sm.

Fœnus crassipes, Sm. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 479 (1876). ♀.

Aulacofœnus crassipes, Kieff. Das Tierreich, xxx., Evaniidæ, p. 193 (1912).

Smith states that the two oblique sutures on the mesonotum meet at the scutellum, which is apparently the reason which led Kieffer to place the species in *Aulacofœnus*. But Smith's statement is erroneous; the species is congeneric with *P. pedunculatus*, Schlett., the type of *Pseudofœnus*.

Fœnus rugosissimus, sp. n.

♀. Nigra; mandibulis apicæ excepto, coxis anticis, coxis intermediis supra, trochanteribus femoribusque anticis intermediisque, femoribus posticis infra, tibiisque anticis intermediisque infra ferrugineis; tegulis testaceis; valvulis terebræ tertio apicali, tibiis anticis intermediisque supra, tibiis posticis macula magna basali infra tarsisque albo-flavidulis; metatarso postico dimidio basali nigro; terebra abdomine paullo brevior; alis hyalinis, venis nigris.

♂. Feminae similis; tibiis posticis infra ferrugineo-lineatis, haud albido-maculatis.

Long., ♀, 19 mm., terebræ long. 11 mm.; ♂, 17-19 mm.

♀. Vertex and front coarsely rugose; face opaque, sparsely punctured, clypeus microscopically punctured; head behind the eyes broad and slightly swollen; the hind margin distinctly raised. Cheeks as long as the first joint of the flagellum. Second joint of the flagellum fully half as long again as the first, the third very distinctly longer than the first and second combined. A low longitudinal carina between the antennæ. Neck very short and stout; mesonotum and

scutellum coarsely rugose, median segment punctured-reticulate; the mesonotum with two short longitudinal carinae from near the middle of the anterior margin. Angles of the pronotum produced into a minute spine on each side. Pleurae finely punctured-rugulose and sparsely clothed with very delicate white pubescence; hind coxae shining, indistinctly transversely striated at the base.

Hab. Yallingup, S.W. Australia (*Turner*), November and December 1913; five males and sixteen females.

Very nearly allied to *F. rogenhoferi*, Schlett., which is only known to me by description, but differs in the much shorter terebra and in the very small development of the angles of the pronotum.

Pristaulacus fuscocostalis, sp. n.

♀. Nigra; tarsis anticis brunneis; alis subhyalinis, costa cellulae radialis late infuscatis.

Long. 19 mm.; terebrae long. 19 mm.

♀. Head behind the ocelli subopaque, smooth; front opaque, coriaceous. Cheeks fully as long as the scape. Second joint of the flagellum three times as long as the first, half as long again as the scape, third joint distinctly longer than the first and second combined. Head not margined posteriorly; the posterior ocelli nearer to the eyes than to each other, separated from the eyes by a distance equal to the length of the first joint of the flagellum. Neck not very short; mesonotum coarsely transversely striated, the median lobe strongly depressed in the middle anteriorly; scutellum transversely striated, finely punctured on the sides. Pronotum not produced at the angles; pleurae irregularly striated, finely and closely punctured below the wings. Dorsal surface of the median segment transversely striated, the surface of the posterior truncation irregularly reticulate, with an almost smooth bell-shaped median area bounded laterally by carinae. Abdomen clavate, a little longer than the head and thorax combined, smooth and shining. Hind coxae transversely rugose-striate, more coarsely at the apex than at the base; hind metatarsus much longer than the four apical joints combined. First recurrent nervure received by the first cubital cell, the distance between it and the first transverse cubital nervure equal to nearly two-fifths of the length of the recurrent nervure.

Hab. Cairns, North Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*).

This large species is easily distinguished by the broad fuscous costal band. The abdomen is more slender and has a longer petiole than in most Australian species of the genus.

Pristaulacus fulvus, sp. n.

♀. Fulvo-ochracea; fronte facieque flavis; flagello, fronte macula magna mediana, mandibulis apice, valvulis terebræ, tibiis posticis dimidio apicali, tarsisque posticis nigris; alis flavo-hyalinis, venis fuscis.

Long. 10 mm.; terebræ long. 6 mm.

♀. Head smooth and shining, the front in the middle below the anterior ocellus very finely punctured. Checks a little longer than the scape. First joint of the flagellum half as long as the scape, second three times as long as the first, third equal to the first and second combined. Posterior ocelli about half as far again from each other as from the eyes, separated from the eyes by a distance slightly exceeding the length of the first joint of the flagellum. Neck very short; angles of the pronotum not produced; mesonotum coarsely transversely striated, the median lobe deeply impressed in the middle anteriorly; scutellum irregularly transversely striated in the middle, longitudinally striated on the sides. Median segment transversely striated at the base; the surface of the posterior truncation with a few longitudinal carinæ; hind coxæ smooth and shining. Abdomen short, fusiform, narrowed at the base, but without a distinct petiole, smooth and shining. Hind metatarsus longer than the four apical joints combined. First discoidal cell short, the first recurrent nerve received by the first cubital cell close to the middle of its cubital margin.

Hab. Kuranda, N. Queensland (*Turner*), February 1902; one female.

This is most nearly allied to the group of *P. flavoguttatus*, Westw., but differs very much in colour from any described species.

Pristaulacus flavoguttatus, Westw.

Aulacus flavoguttatus, Westw. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (2) i. p. 223 (1851).

Pristaulacus flavoguttatus, Cam. Zeitschr. Hymen. Dipt. iv. p. 191 (1904).

Pristaulacus flavopictus, Kieff. Das Tierreich, xxx., Evaniidae, p. 406 (1912).

Pristaulacus lateritius, Shuck.

Aulacus lateritius, Shuck. Entomologist, p. 125 (1841).

Aulacus congener, Westw. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 267 (1843). ♂.

A male without data in the British Museum is probably the type of *congener*. Shuckard's description seems to refer to the female, though he does not mention the terebra.